

**Sri M. V. RAMA RAO.**—Inasmuch as the provision has been made in the Bill for the exercise of powers under these sections by judicial magistrate as well as by executive magistrates, it ought to be possible to prevent executive magistrates in any particular instance from causing harassment on grounds such as described and mentioned by Sri Patil.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—Can it be that on certain observations from the Government, the parties might apply for transfer to judicial magistrates.

**Sri M. V. RAMA RAO.**—The advocate defending persons will always know how to get the proceedings taken over by a judicial Magistrate.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—Now, there are no amendments. If Sri V. S. Patil is very keen, I think it will be fair that it should be adjourned. It is important.

4-00 P.M.

**Sri V. S. PATIL.**—I do accept that this is important, Sir. There is no doubt about it.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—But what are the other sections about which the member has objection?

**Sri V. S. PATIL.**—I have not gone through it, Sir. Day after tomorrow, I will immediately tell you, Sir, whether there are any amendments. If there are no amendments it may be passed within five minutes. Without reading How I can give my opinion?

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—I am sorry I should not have accepted the suggestion by some Members that it could be passed easily. Anyway, I do not want it to go into record that a Member was not given an opportunity to express his views on an important legislative measure. I suppose it will not inconvenience the Hon'ble Minister if I postpone?

**Sri M. V. RAMA RAO.**—No, Sir. I only thought it could be passed without much controversy.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—I equally thought so. Then we will take it up on the next day. Let this item be the first item on the agenda next day.

Now we go back to the Debate. No names have been given to me. I am prepared to allow the Opposition to begin the debate.

## BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE MYSORE STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD FOR 1965-66.

(Motion to consider)

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ (ಹೊಳೇನರಸೀಪುರ).—ಸ್ವಾಮೀ, 1964-65 ಹಾಗೂ 1965-66 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಈ ಅಂಶಾಜಾ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನಡೆದಿದೆ, ಯಾವ ಧಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ ಎಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದೆರಡು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯು ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಎರಡು ಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ಧಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಜನತೆಯ ಹಿತವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಎಷ್ಟಾದದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ದೇಶದ ಒಂದು ಅಭ್ಯುದಯ, ದೇಶದ ಒಂದು ಆರ್ಥಿಕಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ)

ವಾದದ್ದು ಎಂಬುದು ನಿರ್ವಿವಾದವಾದದ್ದು. ಯಾವಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡು ಈಗಲೇ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಿರ ತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ಐವತ್ತು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂರಲ್ ಪಾಪ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್‌ಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇವತ್ತು ತುಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು ನಾನು ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಿಸುವಾಗ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಎಕಾನಮಿ ಅಂಡ್ ರಿಸೋರ್ಸಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವಂತೆ Construction of power projects may be handed over to the Electricity Board. ಇದು ಅವರ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿದೆ. ಶರಾವತಿ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದರ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಸ್ಟೇಡ್‌ನ್ನು ಪಿ.ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂ.ಡಿ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ವಿಮ್ಯುಚ್ಚಕ್ತಿಯ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯಿರುವಷ್ಟೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟದ್ದನ್ನು ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಸ್ಟೇಡ್‌ನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಪಿ.ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂ.ಡಿ ಯಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ಗೆ ಹ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಒವರ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಲ ಬೇರೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಬಹಳ ಕಮ್ಮಿ ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಪವರ್ ಜನರೇಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಸ್ಟೇಡ್‌ನ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಡೂಪ್ಲಿ ಕೇಷನ್ ಆಫ್ ಅಫೀನರ್‌ಸ್‌ನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬಹುದು. ಅನೇಕಜನ ಅಫೀನರುಗಳು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವರು ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದಕ್ಕೆ.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

ಹೊಂದಾಣಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರ್ವ ಸಮ್ಮತವಾದದ್ದು. ಮದರಾಸ್ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಡ ಈ ಒಂದು ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಲು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಎರಡೂ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇ ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಯಾವವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆಯೋ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಮ್ಮಿ ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಪವರ್ ಜನರೇಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ, ಅನಾಹುತಗಳನ್ನು ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಒಂದು ಕಮಿಷನ್ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಮೇಲ್ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಜನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟಿನ ಒಂದು ವಾಕ್ಯವನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಅದು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಇದೆ;

“Cases of misappropriation and forgery should be viewed more seriously and attention should be paid to the early clearance of items under suspense, remittance and reconciliation of demands, collection and balance statement.....”

ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಅಡ್ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ನಾಡುವಾಗ ಪ್ರತಿಸಾರಿಯೂ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಇವತ್ತು ಕೆಲವು ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಿಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಮರ್ಜೆನ್ಸಿ ಲೈನ್ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದು ನಾಪತ್ತೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದು ಎಷ್ಟು ಮೃಗ ಇತ್ತು, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಾಪರ್ ವೈರ್ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದರು ಎಂಬ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶ ನನ್ನ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿರತಕ್ಕ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರೆಗ್ಯುಲರ್ ಫೀಡಿಂಗ್ ಲೈನ್ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಮರ್ಜೆನ್ಸಿ ಲೈನ್ ತಾವು ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಪತ್ತೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಬರೀ ಲೆಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ ಮೇನೇಜಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದರೆ ಅದು ತಪ್ಪಿಗಾಗಿ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಅಲ್ಲ ಲೈನ್ ಇದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಇನ್‌ವಾರ್ನ್ಸ್ ಆಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಗೊಡ್ಡ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯತಕ್ಕ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಿಂದ ಹೆತ್ತಾರು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿನಷ್ಟು ಅಥವಾ ಅದು ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಳೆದು ಹೋಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನನಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಮೈಸೂರಿನಂತಹ ದೊಡ್ಡದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿರತಕ್ಕ ಡೂಪ್ಲಿ ಕೇಟ್ ಲೈನ್ಸ್ ಮಾಯವಾಗಿವೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರು ಯಾರು ಹೊಣೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇ ಆದರೆ ಅನೇಕ ಜನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್‌ವಾರ್ನ್ಸ್ ಆಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನುಮ್ಮನೆ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ರೆಕೃಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇ ಆದರೆ ಅದು ತಪ್ಪಿಗಾಗಿ

ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು—ಅಸೆಟ್ಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಲೈಯಬೆಲೆಬ್ಲೆಸ್—ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಒಳಹೊಕ್ಕು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಇದು ವಂಚನೆಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿರುವುದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದಷ್ಟು ಬಹಳ ಜೋಪಾನವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತ, ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಸರ್ವಸಮ್ಮತ ವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಲಿಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸಾಫ್ಟಿ, ನಾನು ವಿಮ್ಯುಚ್ಚಿತ್ರಿ ಬೋರ್ಡನ್ನು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು, ಸಿಮೆಂಟ್, ಹೈಂಟ್ ಮುಂತಾದುವು ಆಂಗಡಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಮಾರಾಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ ಎಂದು ವರದಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಹಣ ಬರ್ಚುಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಬಹಳ ಜೋಪಾನವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಸರಕಾರ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗಮನಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಧರ್ಮ, ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಕಾರದ ನೇರವಾದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ರೋಪದೋಷವಿದ್ದರೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಪಂಪುಸೆಟ್ಟು, ಲಘು ಇಂಜಿನ್ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿರಾಚರಿ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ವಹಿಸಿ ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ವನ್ನೊದಗಿಸುವ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೊರೆ ಹೊರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ವಿಷ್ಣುವಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಯಾವ ಆಲೋಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಮೆಟೀರಿಯರ್ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮೊನ್ನೆತಾನೆ ನಾನು ಒಬ್ಬ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಮಂಜೂರ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಅಂದಾಜನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ 3 ವರ್ಷ ಬೇಕು ಮೆಟೀರಿಯರ್ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ವಿಷಯ ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ದೇಶದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ತೃಪ್ತಿಯುಂಟಾಗುವಂತೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಧಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ 2½ ಸಾವಿರ ಪಂಪುಸೆಟ್ಟು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಮೆಟೀರಿಯರ್ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಈಗ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಅರ್ಧದೊಳಗೆ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ 3 ವರ್ಷ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಶರಾವತಿಯ ಎರಡು ಸ್ಲೇಜ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗುವ ಪವರ್‌ನು ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಇನ್ನೂ 8 ಜನರೇಟರುಗಳಿಂದ ಪವರ್ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಸರಬರಾಜಾದಾಗ ಅದನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲು ಶಕ್ತಿ ಎಂದು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕಾಳಿನದಿ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮುಂತಾದುವುಗಳಿಂದ ಪವರ್ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಮಾಡುವ ವಿಚಾರ ವನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೇಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೋ ಯಾವಾಗ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೋ ನನಗಂತೂ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರಿಯಾದ ಪ್ಲಾನ್ ಆಗಲಿ ಥೋರಣಿಯಾಗಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿದರೆ ಬಹುಶಃ ಆದರಿಂದಾಗುವುದು ನೆರೆರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಪವರ್‌ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಆ ಸಂದಿಗ್ಧ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಬಹಳ ಮುಂಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯಿಂದ ತನ್ನ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನರಿತು ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಅವಶ್ಯ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿಸಲಿಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ವಿಮ್ಯುಚ್ಚಿತ್ರಿ ಬೋರ್ಡು ಪಂಪು ಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಬರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ರೋಪದೋಷ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ. ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಮುಖಂಡರ ಒತ್ತಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪಂಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳು ಬಾವಿ ತೆಗೆಯದಿದ್ದರೂ ಲೈನು ಹಾಕಿರುವುದು ಇಂಥ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳು ಇವೆ. ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಒತ್ತಡದಿಂದ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ರಿಟರ್ನ್ ಬಾರದಿದ್ದರೂ ಬಾವಿಗೆ ಪಂಪುಸೆಟ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಾಲ್ ಮಾಡಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಲೈನು ಎಳೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸರಕಾರದ ಒತ್ತಾಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರುಗಳು, ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮಾರುಹೋಗಿ ರಿಟರ್ನ್ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಾರದಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಲೈನು ಎಳೆಯಲು ಹಣ ಬರ್ಚುಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯೇ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ವಿಮ್ಯುಚ್ಚಿತ್ರಿ ಬೋರ್ಡು ಕಮರ್ಷಿಯಲ್ ಲೈನ್‌ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಬರ್ಚುಮಾಡುವ ಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ರಿಟರ್ನ್ ಬರಬೇಕು, ಅದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಬಹಳ ಅನಾಹುತವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಲೈನು ಹತ್ತಿರವಿಲ್ಲ, ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಲೈನು ಹತ್ತಿರವಿದ್ದರೂ ಎಳೆದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಬೇಸಿಸ್‌ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ವಿಷಾದದಿಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈಗ ವಿಮ್ಯುಚ್ಚಿತ್ರಿ ಬೋರ್ಡು ದರವನ್ನು ವರಿಸುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಇದತ್ತು 8 ಪೈಸೆಗೆ ವರಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ರೈತರು ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರ್ಚುವೆಚ್ಚ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವುದು, ಹಿಂದೆ 50 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂದು 80 ರಿಂದ 90 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಆಗುವ ಸಂಭವವಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಯಾವರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪಾಹ ಬಂದೀತು? ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಪುನರಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೊರೆ ಹೇರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಿಲ್ಲ, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು, ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಹಿಂದಿದ್ದಂತೆ 5 ಪೈಸೆ ದರವನ್ನೇ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ)

ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಬೇಕು, 8 ಪೈಸೆಗೆ ಏರಿಸುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ, ಇದು ಸರ್ವಸಮ್ಮತವಾದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ರೂರಲ್ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್ ಎರ್ರಾ ನೋಡಿದೆ. ಯಾವ ಡಿವಿಜನ್‌ಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನೋಡುವುದಾದರೆ—ಮೊದಲು ನಾವು ಪಿ.ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯೂ.ಡಿ ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ನಾವು ಹೇಳಿ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಪರವಾಗಿ ವಾದ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು, ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಆ ಧಾಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ—ಹಳೆಯ ಮೈಸೂರು, ಹೊಸ ಮೈಸೂರು ಎಂದು ವಾದಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ದೇಶದ ಎರ್ರಾ ಭಾಗಗಳಿಗೂ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುವಾಗ ನ್ಯಾಯ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಹೊಳೆನರಸೀಪುರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ 8 ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ 1947 ರಿಂದ 1965ರ ವರೆಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಬಡ್ಡೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ 30—40 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಡಿವಿಜನ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಲಂಘನಂ ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೇಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಮನೋಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಒಂದು ಪ್ಲೇನ್ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಹಾಕಿ 5 ಸಾವಿರ ಜನರಿರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೊದಲು ಕೊಡುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಲೈನು ಹಾಕಿರುವ ಕಡೆ ಅಕ್ಕಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು ಕೊಡುವುದು, ಹೀಗೇನಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಕೆಂಟಿಫಿಕ್ ಬೇಸಿಸ್‌ಮೇಲೆ ಅಥವಾ ಒಂದು ಪ್ಲಾನ್ಡ್ ಬೇಸಿಸ್‌ಮೇಲೆ ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತ. ರಾಜಕೀಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಪೊಲಿಟಿಕಲ್ ಪ್ರಪರ್‌ಸಿನಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೊದಲು ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಪಂಪುಸೆಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಅದ್ಭುತ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಎರ್ರೋ ಕೆಲವರು ಹೇಳಿರುವಂತೆ ಅಲ್ಪ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಕಡೆ ಎರ್ರೋ ವರೆಗೆ ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿ ಲೈನು ಎಳೆಯುವುದು ಅಮೇಲೆ ನಾರಾಯಣ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪವರ್ ಕೊಡುವುದು ವಾಡಿಕೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಔಚಿತ್ಯವೇನು? ಒಂದು ಬಾವಿಗಾಗಿ 8-10 ಮೈಲಿಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಲೈನು ಎಳೆಯುವುದು, ನಂತರ ಹತ್ತಾರು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದುವೇಳೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ರಿಸರ್ಚ್‌ಬರುವುದಾದರೆ ರೈತರಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿ ಎರ್ರಾ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಕೊಡಿ. ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಪವರ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿ ನಂತರ ಹತ್ತು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪವರ್ ಕೊಡುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಅದ್ಭುತ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಯಾಂಟಿ ಬೇಸಿಸ್‌ಮೇಲೆ ಎರ್ರಾ ಭಾಗಗಳಿಗೂ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಒಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅಥವಾ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ರೂಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಷಿಯ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ಸಾಲ ತಂದಂಥ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕಡಮೆ ಬೃದ್ಧಿ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅರ್ಧ ಸಚಿವರೇ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಒತ್ತಡದಿಂದ ಕೇವಲ ಕೆಲವು ಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತಿಗಳಂತಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ವಶೀಲಬಾಜಿಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆರೋಪಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಷಿಯವರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬಡ್ಧಿ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲ ತಂದು ಅದನ್ನು ಕಡಮೆ ಬೃದ್ಧಿ ಬರುವ ಕಡೆ ಇಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಗತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ನಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಬಹಳ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಸೂಕ್ತ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ನೂಟಿಸಲು ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನಾನು ಮೊದಲೇ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಈಗ ಏನು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್‌ನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಏನು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗಲಿದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಈಗ ಹೊಸ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್‌ಗಳಾದ ಕಾಳಿ ನದಿ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್‌ನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್‌ನ್ನು ಬಳಸಲು ಏನೇನು



ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಯೋಜಿತ ತಳಹದಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಈ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ವಂದಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri M. SRINIVASA NAYAK (Mangalore-1).—Sir, I rise to support the Budget placed before this Hon'ble House in regard to Electricity Board. Mysore was a pioneer in the production of hydro-electric power. Thereafter, the progress achieved by the State in production of hydro-electric Board has not been of that tempo. Sharavathy Project has just come into being and the 82,000 K.W. has already been taken up by the major industries and we are awaiting for the next phase. The State has to be commissioned still to execute the projects like Kali Nadi, the Meke Datu, the Upper Krishna and in South Kanara also there are certain rivers of which we can produce electricity. All these things are to be investigated and it is essential that our State should have more Units to produce electricity because there is demand for power from Goa and certain parts of Kerala too. It is our duty to consider these requests.

Sir, at the 9th Irrigation and Power Seminar at Trivandrum, Dr. K. L. Rao, the Union Minister said that by 1969 there will be a project of electrifying 100 thousand villages and making water available for Irrigation for 100 million acres of land. By now about 50,000 villages have been electrified.

If the projects which we think of in Mysore State are taken up early, it goes a long way in fulfilling the desire of the Union Minister for Power and Irrigation. Sir, for electrification of rural areas, the Central Government is giving hundred per cent grant. Madras Government has taken advantage of this offer and already electrified nearly 10,000 villages. Coming nearer to South Kanara, the district from which I come, I must say, the progress has been very slow. Electrical Department has miserably failed in helping to the programmes of intensive agriculture in South Kanara. Central Government has selected South Kanara for intensive rice cultivation and provided a crore of rupees for purchase of pump sets. But the Electric Department did not make proper use of it and I learn that the money has been diverted for other purpose. Out of 632 villages, only 187 villages are electrified. For 671 villages, lines have been drawn but loop lines have not been provided. Pump sets are awaiting to be serviced but when we approach the department, we are told more than once that materials required for drawing the lines are not available. Mostly they are 25 K. V. transformers, 50 K. V. transformers, D.O.L.O. cut outs, A.B. Switches, Guy wire, G.I. Pipes of  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches, A.C.S.R. Conductors 2, A.C.S.R. Conductor 4 and A.C.S.R. conductor 8. When these are required, no efforts are made to get them from places where they are available.

Sir, agriculture is inter-linked with electricity. Without providing electricity, production of rice will fall far below the target. In South Kanara we have got a potential of setting up 30,000 pump sets. We have got 21 perennial rivers running into the sea. We have got 150 inches of rain. The first crop is generally raised from May to September,

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and that is done by the first rains. Thereafter, the second crop will have to be raised from October to January. Usually rains fail during these months. Therefore, the area brought under cultivation is only 3,71,434 acres. But due to failure of monsoon and proper irrigation facilities, being not available the second crop is generally a failure. Land under third crop cultivation is only 20,272 acres because irrigation facilities are not available. We have got sweet water running in our rivers and there is no need to dig wells. But, no efforts have been made to provide electricity, thereby allowing the water to run waste.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

Seven Rural Electrification Schemes have been sanctioned by Government which is above a lakh of rupees and 43 works are also sanctioned which is below a lakh of rupees. No action has been taken by the Electricity Board to execute these works.

The Board is re-constituted and I wish there was a non-official Chairman, but an official minded person has been nominated as the Chairman of the Board. I learn that the present Chairman is reluctant to provide necessary staff required by the department. Wherever technical staff or field staff is necessary, this should be sanctioned. Sir, there is a case for providing a Division in Mangalore because the work is increasing. In South Kanara there is paucity of staff and hence, the required staff should be posted forthwith so that the works that are to be taken up, are taken up with top priority.

With regard to irrigation, I think there is no co-ordination between the P.W.D., the Revenue Department and the Irrigation Department. There should be coordination between them. The Deputy Commissioner should sit with them across the table once a month and see that things are speeded up. Delays are occurring in allowing the people to draw water from the rivers. Pump sets are not made available to chalageni tenants. The present rules provide that pump set has to be provided only to the landlord who has got the patta in his name. It is necessary that this matter should be examined and this rule has to be relaxed. In spite of requests made no action has been taken in this behalf. It is necessary that action should be taken to provide the chalageni tenants with pump sets forth.

4-30 P.M.

We are talking of producing on more food. I can challenge the Government that if they provide us with the required electricity and the necessary pumps sets we are prepared to provide to the State 2 lakh tons of rice which at present is the deficit of the whole State. If we are provided with at least 5,000 pump sets and drawing of electric lines etc., done at a cost of Rs. 1.42 crores we will be able to raise 50,000 tons of

rice this year costing nearly Rs. 3 crores. In that case, we need not have to go to Andhra or any other State for our rice requirements. At present we are growing third crop only on 22,270 acres and if the necessary electricity and pump sets are provided, we will be able to raise crops on a larger area and will be able to provide the rice that is required in the State. So far the number of applications for pump sets pending is 826 and there was a promise to provide electricity to run the pump sets by March 1964; but no action has been taken so far to provide electricity service to them.

Another great difficulty experienced by us is that 43 works costing below Rs. 1 lakh have been sanctioned but they are not executed. It is necessary that these works which I do not wish to enumerate in detail should be taken up immediately for execution. There are only 7 works costing more than a lakh of rupees and they have also to be taken up forthwith. Pudu Village has asked for supply of electricity for 62 pump sets, Mundagi for 55 pump sets; similarly some other villages have also asked for it and administrative sanction has been already given for them and yet all these works have not yet been taken up. The only slogan that we hear from the Electricity Department is that there are no materials. Our district has been selected for intensive rice cultivation, but unless the Government directs the Board to immediately rush the materials that are required to electrify the villages, the slogan of raising more foodcrops will remain only on paper. In South Kanara, the population is dense; the villages are nearby and there are a number of rivers with the result that we can instal more number of pumpsets for the same length of wire that may be required elsewhere. In addition to rice cultivation, we have got 4,638 acres under sugar-cane cultivation, 2,240 acres under ragi and 5,109 acres under mangoes. Mango is a seasonal crop, and if we have water facilities we can increase the acreage under mangoes. It is a big commercial crop and our famous mangoes like Alfanzo and others which are now finding only an internal market can find a ready market in foreign countries. We have got 4,656 acres under vegetables and if water facilities and pump sets are made available to us, we can double the acreage under vegetables, with the result the high cost of vegetables can be brought down and the shortage of a staple food can be made good. The total vegetable and fruit area is 37,594 acres. We are having difficulties in regard to fruit cultivation also. It is now done during rainy season and during summer people find it difficult to water them. That is why we are not able to get crops all through the year. We have 17,695 acres under areca cultivation. It is a cash commercial crop bringing a lot of revenue to the State. Now more number of pump sets are made available to areca cultivation than for rice cultivation. We have got 5,166 acres under banana cultivation. It is an important item of food. With banana and milk one can survive and in that case rice can be considered a secondary thing. The acreage under banana cultivation could be increased and for that purpose pump sets has to be made available for the purpose. With rivulets and main rivers flowing through our district, even a drop of water should

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not be made to run waste to the sea and every drop should be made use of for growing foodcrops in our district so that our district can be the granary for the entire Mysore State.

SRI B. D. JATTI.—You have made out a good case for South Kanara, but what about other districts ?

MR. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member should not be so selfish !

SRI M. SRINIVASA NAYAK.—Sir, I throw a challenge that if we are given the required electricity and pump sets, we shall grow sufficient for enough to make up the entire deficit of our State.

MR. SPEAKER.—Do you think South Kanara has any superior advantages ?

SRI B. D. JATTI.—It is true that they are more intelligent as compared to other people.

MR. SPEAKER.—Does intelligence plough the fields ?

SRI M. SRINIVASA NAIK.—The Union Minister for Food along with you Sir, our Chief Minister and other Ministers of our State had visited the malnad area and they were convinced that there is a great potential for raising food crops in the malnad area and Mangalore comes within that area. Therefore Government should give special attention and provide sufficient electricity for South Kanara. As I said earlier, the Electricity Board has miserably failed in providing the required electricity for South Kanara thereby putting the district in a very unhappy position in regard to production of food. If we are provided with electricity, we could be one of the States which could provide food for other States also. We have got vast potentialities for development. Hence the Electricity Board should be helped to get the required materials. For completing I learn that in other parts of the State also the only difficulty raised by the Board is lack of materials. If these materials are not available in our State they should be got from outside the State. We should not think that we should depend on our production centre only. Wires are available in plenty in Maharashtra State and that could be got. Similarly switches and other materials are available in other States in abundance. We have to make efforts to get them and not merely say that things are not available. If we really make efforts, I am certain that these things could be got and the laying of lines could be pushed through which would help to increase food production.

With these words I close my speech.

† SRI G. V. GOWDA.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, our plans envisage better treatment to backward areas so that they could be brought on par with other developed areas, but little has been done in this direction. Although we have been able to complete the third plan nearly, even though there were many schemes in this direction in the plan, little has been done in that direction. Hence it is not strange if the Electricity Board has not been able to improve matters in this direction. My only submission is that no rationale is being observed to see that more backward areas are

given better treatment by the Electricity Board. The common man has not been benefited to any extent by the functioning of the Electricity Board. For the last 6 or 7 years during which the Board had been in existence they have done very little for the benefit of the common man. The common man wants rural electrification which would give facilities in the rural parts in the form of pump sets.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—During the first five-year plan in the old Mysore area the target was 5,400 and achievement was 5,500; then in the second five year plan the target was 8,000 and in the third five-year plan it was raised to 25,000.

**Sri G. V. GOWDA.**—Considering the magnitude of the problem, what has been done is very little. Even in what little they have done, they have not followed any rational principle. That is my complaint. No schemes have been formulated in such a way as to bring about a uniform development in the State. Uniform treatment is not given to all areas, especially the rural parts which deserve more attention. Then we cannot say that the Electricity Board have been discharging their functions efficiently to the benefit of the common man. We have got in our hands the Financial Statement both Revised for 1964-65 and the Budget Estimates for 1965-66, before dealing with the financial aspect, I would like to know how we would be able to exploit the potential that is available...

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—Potential for what ?

**Sri G. V. GOWDA.**—For generating electricity. We have got the Kalinadi which will be taken up in the 4th plan period. We have got the Barapole, the Hogenakal, the Sharavathy tail end and so many other schemes. Where is the money to come for these ? I am told the Kalinadi scheme would cost Rs. 130 crores. Unless the Finance Minister takes pains to see that the Government of India finances the entire thing this scheme cannot come up because it will not be possible for us to pay anything from the State budget. We have taken up nearly 32 irrigation projects medium and major ever since the first plan started. These 32 schemes cost nearly Rs. 287 crores and by the end of the third plan we have spent nearly Rs. 100 crores and the remaining Rs. 187 crores have to be spent in the 4th plan period as spill-over of the third plan schemes. Even assuming that we provide for an outlay of Rs. 500 crores in the 4th plan as our Finance Minister hopes to do...

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—Not under the Electricity Board budget.

**Sri G. V. GOWDA.**—At the most our Finance Minister can allocate 40 per cent of the entire plan outlay for irrigation and electricity and it would come to Rs. 200 crores, but we need nearly Rs. 160 crores to spend on the incomplete works and so where is the money for taking up new projects. Only about Rs. 40 crores will be available.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—Suppose the Central Government is going to take up some crash programmes.

**Sri G. V. GOWDA.**—My complaint is that our Government has not been pressing our case at the Centre effectively. So I request our Finance Minister to fight and fight and see that the entire amount required for completing the Kalinadi project is got from the Centre because then only we would be able to take up some other schemes of irrigation and electricity to exploit the resources available at least to some extent.

So far as capital outlay is concerned it is nearly 55 crores; opening balance 32 crores, capital expenditure to end of 1964—19 crores, Munirabad Hydro-Electric scheme 4 crores. If we take at least 10 per cent depreciation charges on this capital outlay we should get every year 5½ crores. If we see how much money has been earmarked towards depreciation it is not even 2½ per cent. With this rate, can we say that we have been able to take big money spent on capital works? The depreciation charges is low and even the interest on depreciation is lower. We should say that this is not a sound state of affairs in which the State Electricity Board is functioning. Let us see the cost of expenditure on tariff and maintenance. This has been on the increase year after year. They say that they have to purchase power from Sharavathi. So far as maintenance is concerned, from 170 lakhs it has gone to 200 lakhs and it may be more. For an expenditure of 739 lakhs provided for 1965-66 nearly 30 per cent of it would go towards establishment. Is it necessary to have such a big establishment? I do not say that we should not have establishment. But they should try to see they derive more income and see more benefits are conferred on the people of the State. That is not done. Therefore, I am suggesting that it is not desirable to have such vast establishment and they should see that justification is done by taking up schemes that go to confer benefits on the people in the rural areas. It is said that increase in the revenue is due to rise in the revision of rates. That gives a hint that they are going to enhance the rates so far as supply of electricity is concerned. If it is done in the rural parts, it will affect very badly the rural consumers. Therefore I suggest that they should consider other ways and means to see how far they can be able to enhance or derive more income than by increasing rates in the rural parts.

Sir, you have been pleased to say that they have done wonderful work and we must congratulate.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—The Hon'ble Member may please see page 8, power supplied to pumpsets. At the end of September 1965, the number of pumps was 30,514 according to the forecast another 4,000 will be commissioned.

**Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA (Sira).**—Sir, in my taluk since June 1964 there are 23 pumpsets to be commissioned and we are waiting for the last one year.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—That will be in addition to 30,000 mentioned here. They are probably working pumpsets not serviced. These 30,500 sets are working and they have done a good job.

**SRI G. V. GOWDA.**—What is stated here is under intensive scheme of providing connections 30,514 sets have been completed. So, whether they are actually functioning.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—It is perfectly correct. So far as I am concerned they are working. It is on the low side; they have not given correct figure.

**SRI G. V. GOWDA.**—For 100 pumpsets power has been sanctioned. They say due to shortage of material they could not do with the result that not even one well has got connections. Such of those cases which have been sanctioned by the Board might have been included here. During 1958-59 nearly 65 wells have received electrification and since then more than 100 wells have been sanctioned without power being given for want of essential materials. When it is so, I would like to out that during 1964-65 they have provided 300 lakhs for irrigation but spent only 200 lakhs.

**SRI B. D. JATTI.**—Provision does not mean cash.

**SRI G. V. GOWDA.**—So far as 1964-65 is concerned, they have raised necessary funds and they contemplate in 1965-66 nearly 934 lakhs to be raised by way of loan assistance, public borrowings, resorting to take from the depreciation reserve to the extent of 130 lakhs and withdrawals from stores, consumers deposits. Such provision should have been made even during 1964-65 and I do not know why they have not spent all the money especially for irrigation pumps. So far as rural electrification is concerned, in Madras by the end of the Third Plan, all the villages are proposed to be electrified. They are now facing shortage of power. That is why they talk about one grid for the Southern States. I would like to make one submission. Now we have Sharavathi Power and we are going to have more power at stages with the result that more power will be there. If we are not in a position to utilise all the power that is available, naturally when this grid is formed they will avail of it.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—They are putting the target of 1 lakh pumpsets in the Fourth Plan.

**SRI G. V. GOWDA.**—It has to be done. We have been sufficiently taxed. We wanted to have Rs. 42 crores.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—Is the Hon'ble Minister aware that Districts are going to co-operate with a view to sink that money in their places?

5-00 P.M.

**SRI B. D. JATTI.**—If the Hon'ble Members can persuade from the District level, Government will be very willing to co-operate with them.

**SRI G. V. GOWDA.**—In fact the Government assured us that they are going to double the land revenue and we agreed. But, the way in which these things are being done, would take the State to pay 20 crores. Land revenue is 3½ or 4 crores and let them double it. Even if there is eight annas or one rupee land revenue, let them double it.



**Mr. SPEAKER.**—During the discussion, this kind of offer was not made.

**Sri G. V. GOWDA.**—So far as the survey of our areas is concerned, it takes to 25 crores. It is a breach of assurance I should say that the Government has committed. Hon'ble Minister says that any good proposal will receive the natural support from them. What is that good proposal? Everything has been exhausted. He has taxed almost all resources available and he is going to realise more than 42 crores. He has been able to do it. But, so far as the Building Tax is concerned, I must say that nothing has been done by the Government when it was struck-down by the High Court.

So far as the functioning of the Electricity Board is concerned, no doubt they borrow from the Government and the public, but the money that is being borrowed is not being utilised as and when the money is borrowed. They go on investing this money elsewhere with the result they pay interest. I will show to this Hon'ble House the interest that they have been paying from Government Loans and from Open Market loans is mentioned in page 2 and the interest they have derived is mentioned at page 3 of the Annual Financial Statement. They pay Rs. 220 lakhs towards interest, but they get only Rs. 15 lakhs. For the amount they borrow they have paid so far as 1964-65 is concerned, Rs. 220 lakhs, whereas they have derived only Rs. 15 lakhs by way of interest on the investment they have made elsewhere.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—Page 2 will bring credit to the Government. All their loans are at 4 to 5 per cent.

**Sri G. V. GOWDA.**—Let us compliment the Government for having helped the Electricity Board with a lesser rate of interest. But that money has not been utilised by the Board; that money was invested elsewhere. If really have schemes and if they want money, they should utilise that money. Otherwise, there is no use of borrowing money from the Government or the public and invest it elsewhere. That shows that they are not properly making the assessment as to when exactly the need arise. They might contemplate schemes for 1965-66 without knowing when exactly they need that money.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—If there is an order placed with a foreign company or firm!

**Sri G. V. GOWDA.**—It does not matter even if it takes two or three months. They must ascertain and with a little margin here and there they should adjust things, because it is a question of money. If a private man does it, would he do like that? Supposing the Electricity Board was a private concern, would it have done that? In that angle, I suggest, this is not a very sound system of borrowing money in advance without ascertaining the exact need whether that money that is borrowed and taken would be utilised. Government does this with regard to ways and means advance. Government has borrowed more than 25 to 30 crores and they are paying Rs. 100 lakhs every year by way of interest. Our Finance Minister does not disclose that. Like

that, if some sort of method is found out, when the need arises they can go and borrow money, fixing a limit of course and thereby we can avoid this borrowing and payment of heavy interest. Therefore, this suggestion of mine might be considered, if it is feasible.

A better co-ordination is expected between agriculture and electricity Departments if they are really sincere to help these ryots. A better understanding is needed so far as these two Departments are concerned. About the observations of the Public Accounts Committee in regard to the working of the Electricity Board, in fact, we have been very charitable and liberal. I do not wish to repeat. I wish the Electricity Board and the concerned Departments take into consideration the observations made by the P.A.C., and rectify mistakes or irregularities. There is need for physical check and periodical checking of the stores. If I could mention how badly it has gone on, in the same way as P. W. D., this Department has followed suit. I am cautioning that there is great need for physical check very often so far as the stores are concerned. We have been told with several stores that there is misapplication, misappropriation and so on and so forth.

So far as the rural electrification is concerned, they should have some principle. Now they have got enough power and they will be having material also, but they should have some principles as to which place it is allotted and given. Places with a population of 10,000, 8,000 and 9,000 have not been electrified though the Panchayats adopted resolutions expressing their willingness to contribute their share amount.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—Would the Hon'ble Member give preference to pump-sets?

**Sri G. V. GOWDA.**—Of course, pump-sets should be given first preference. They would have earmarked a certain percentage of power for rural electrification. Let them follow some principle about this rural electrification, so that people will know that a certain principle is being followed. My taluk is the biggest taluk in the State having an area of 1,000 sq. miles. After integration only one village was electrified. It is on the way to Sivasamudram and Kollegal. There are 40 villages in my taluk having a population of more than 4,000.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—That was a period of acute shortage of power and even Bangalore City was suffering.

**Sri G. V. GOWDA.**—Sir, Sivasamudram is so near to our taluk, but we could not get power. Therefore, I am suggesting Sir, that the functioning of the Electricity Board may be improved in due course of time and the benefits that are expected from the Board may be conferred on the people at large and they follow for everything principles which will not make anybody grumble for their acts. With these observations I conclude.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎಂ. ಗೌಡ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಪುಂಡಲಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಆಯವ್ಯಯದ ಅಂದಾಜಿನ ಮೇರೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಕೆಲವು ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಮೊದಲು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ಹೇಳದೆ ಕೆಲವು ಹೊಸ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಒಂದು ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್

(ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎಂ. ಗೌಡ)

ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಷಿಯು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡು ಒಂದು ಸರ್ವ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇದರ ಮೇಲ್ವಾರ್ತೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್‌ಮನ್‌ನ ನಡೆದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಗಳು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಹಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿವೇಚನೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಇದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ರೆಕ್ಕೆಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಸರಿ ಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆಯಾಯ ವಾತೆಗೆ ಹಣ ಸೇರಿಸದೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳು ಆದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅನೇಕ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಣ ಮಿಸ್-ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಸುಮಾರು 6.08 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬೆರೆಯ ಸ್ಟಾಕ್ ಇರಾ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯ ವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಸ್ಟಾಕ್‌ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಸ್ಟಾಕ್ ಏನು ಆಯಿತು? ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರರು ಯಾರು? ತನಿಖೆ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿವರಣೆಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಸ್ಟಾಕ್‌ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಆಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಇಂಥ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಜನರ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಹೊರಟು ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಈಗ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ ಆದರೆ ಬಾಕಿ ಹಣ ವಸೂಲ್ಯಾದುವುದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. 127 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬಾಕಿ ಇದೆ.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—When the Hon'ble Member speaks, he must give the latest figures.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎಂ. ಗೌಡ.—ನಮಗೆ ರೇಟೆನ್ಸ್ ಫಿಗರ್ಸ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 6 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಟೈಂ ಬಾರ್ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಾನೂನು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹಣ ವಸೂಲ್ಯಾದದ್ದೇ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನು ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಪೂರೈಕೆ ಬಹು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುದು. ಇದರ ಪೂರೈಕೆಯಿಂದ ರೈತನು ಆಹಾರ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾನಾ ವಿಧವಾದ ಸವಲತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದ ಸರಕಾರ ನೀತಿ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರಕಾರ ಈ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ? ಸರಕಾರ ಈ ನೀತಿ ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಸಂದೇಹ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಸರಿ ಯಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಹಾರ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಪೂರೈಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಪಂಪ್ ಸೆಟ್‌ಗಳು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಹೇಗೆ? ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ನೀತಿ ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅಂಥಲ್ಲಿ ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಭಾವಶಾಲಿಯಾದವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪಂಪ್ ಸೆಟ್ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಇಲ್ಲದವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವವರೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಕ್ರಮ ಬದ್ಧವಾದ ನೀತಿ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲು ವಿಷಾದವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದೇ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದರೆ ಸರ್ವ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಬೋರ್ಡು ಆಗಿಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಡ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲಕ ಸರಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಚಳ್ಳಕೆರೆ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ 4,900 ಬಾವಿಗಳಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ 280 ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 4,000 ಬಾವಿಗಳ ದಲ್ಲಿ 200 ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್ ಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಏನು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗದೆ ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದರ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಅಡ್ವೈಜರಿ ಕಮಿಷಿನ್ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಘನ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಸರಕಾರ ಹಣ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಈಡೇರಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ವಿಷಾದದಿಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇರಾಖೆಯವರು ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಫೀ ರೈನ್ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನೀರಾವರಿ ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲೆವರಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂತು ಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಡುವ ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಬಡವರಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನುಕೂಲವಿಲ್ಲವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ, ಮನಿಲೆಂಡರ್ಸ್, ರೈಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಹೋಲ್ಡರ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ

ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅರ್ಜಿ ಬಂದಿರತಕ್ಕವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಾಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಲಸ್ಟ್ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಅದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ವಿಲೇವಾರಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಪೂರೈಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಿಂದ ನಾವು ಬಂದವರಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ನಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ 22-23 ಗ್ರಾಮದವರು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಸ್ಪಿಎಚ್‌ಟಿ ತಯಾರಾಗಿದೆ. ಅನಿಸ್ಟಂಟ್ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಇದು ಗ್ಯಾಕ್ಯುಟವ್ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ಅಫೀಸಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಿ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿದರೆ ಚೀಫ್ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮೇಲಿನಿಂದ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕೆಳಗಿನಿಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾಗದಗಳು ಒಡಾಡುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಸ್ವಾಚ್ಛುಟರಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದರೆ ಜವಾಬು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ವಿಪರೀತ. ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಮನಗಂಡು ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ನೋಡನೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ನಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೂ ಒಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವಿರಲು ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಕ್ಯುಟಿವ್ ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಲಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೆಂದು ನಾನು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯವರು ದುಡ್ಡು ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎಸ್. ಗೌಡ.—ಹೌದು, ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯವರು ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಜನರಿಗೂ ಈ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಒಂದು ನಿಕಟ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವಿರಲು ಅವರನ್ನು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಂಡಲಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಪವರನ್ನು ಸಪ್ತಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕು, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ನೀತಿ ನೇಮವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಶರಾವತೀ ವ್ಯಾಲೀ ಪವರ್ ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದರ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ—ಕಂಬಿಲ್ಲ, ತಂತಿಯಿಲ್ಲ, ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫಾರ್ಮರ್‌ನಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಇದನ್ನೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದಾದರೂ ಇದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದು ಪ್ಲಾನ್ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಬೇಕು. ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಹಾರ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಎನಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಈ ಇರಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೌಕರರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಇರಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಂಗವತನಕ ದುಡಿದಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವರಿನ್ನೂ ಚಿಂಪರ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರಾಗೇ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪೆನ್ಷನ್ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಗ್ರಾಚ್ಯುಯಿಟಿ ಇಲ್ಲ, ವಿರಾಮ ವೇತನವಿಲ್ಲ, ಹೀಗೆ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರೊಟೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಸಹಾ ಅವರಿಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಯುವ ತನಕ ದುಡಿದು ಅವರು ಬರಿಗೈಲ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ತೀರಾ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ. ಇಂಥಾ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ಜನರನ್ನು ಬರಿಗೈಲ ಮನೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವುದು ಧರ್ಮವಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲೇ ಬೇಕು...

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎಸ್. ಗೌಡ.—ಅವರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಖಾಯಂ ಮಾಡಿ. ಇಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ನನಗಿಷ್ಟು ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ವಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನರ್ಪಿಸಿ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I would seriously advice Sri C. J. Muckannappa not to strain his voice today.

Sri SANJEEVANATH AIKALA.—Mr. Speaker Sir, On the Financial Statement, I cannot persuade myself to say any good words about either the Electricity Board or of the Government. Sir, my very first question is whether there is a necessity for the Electricity Board at all.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—We are discussing about the estimates for 1965-66, we are not considering whether the board should be there or not.

**Sri SANJEEVANATH AIKALA.**—For future guidance. I know it is a statutory corporation. In the preamble itself, it is stated :

“As per Government Order No. PWD 15 SEB 57, dated 27th September 1957, the construction of Hydro-Electric Projects in Sharavathi Valley, Bhadra, Left Bank of Thungabhadra and investigation of Hydro-Electric Projects in the State, have been retained by Government and are outside the purview of the Board.”

All the major works are retained by the Government, why should there be this Board ? unless it is for disgruntled politicians of the Ruling Party, who otherwise are likely to create considerable trouble to the Ministry.

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—Let the Hon'ble Member mention names of persons who are on the Board today.

**Sri SANJEEVANATH AIKALA.**—The Chairman of the Board who was in office till now was a congressman. Now there was a change recently. But so far it was entirely meant for disgruntled politicians. Some of them had no time even to attend the Board Meeting at all. Sir, I know formerly there was a Member who did not attend meetings consecutively for so many months. He was there simply because he was a congressman. His name was included as a member of the Board. So, my very first question stands : whether there is any necessity to have a separate Board when the major works are dealt with by the Government ? I think time has come to abolish this Board and entrust every work to Government itself. We are having a separate Department and we are spending heavily on its establishment. I suggest there is no necessity to have a separate Board at all.

Another point about which I wanted to speak and about which my friend Sri B. C. Gowda has already said. That is the very pathetic condition of the workers of the Electricity Board. There are workers who have worked for some years and still they are considered as casual workers. While the daily wages of others has now gone up to between Rs. 3 to 5 per day, these casual workers of the Electricity Department get daily wages of Re. 1-50 to Rs. 2. That is an important reason why many of these casual workers do not come to work at all. I know many instances where Supervisors or Inspectors of the Department find it very difficult to undertake certain works of erection and maintenance because wages paid to the workers is very low, and consequently they cannot get casual workers. In fact, I understand that one of the Executive Engineers suggested to the Government that authority should be given to him to engage labourers for casual work and to pay wages on par with prevailing market rates in respect of each place. But the concerned authorities have not passed an order in this respect. If power is given to the respective heads of departments to engage labourers for casual work and wages prevailing in the locality paid to them, I think many of the works, could be undertaken immediately and thereby power

could be made available to pump sets and domestic consumption. This is a very small matter but it has been responsible for holding up works in many paces. In my own district, I can point out several instances where on this point alone, many of the small works were held up. Therefore, I urge the Government to give that authority to the respective heads in the District.

Sir, coming to the supply of power to the pump sets, much has been said about it here and I do not think there is any necessity for me to once again repeat all those things. Especially in my district, we are taking a keen interest in installing pumpsets, because we have to mainly depend upon lifting of water either by mechanical or other methods. We know that farmers resort to installation of pumpsets and thereby raise second and third crops as well. There is water available in rivers and wells. There is ample scope in our district to utilise water which otherwise goes to waste by going into the sea. Already 700 and odd irrigation pumpsets have been installed. But there are many other pumpsets which have been installed, but not serviced. Power connection has not been given to these. These are not one or two years old, but four or five years old installation. In spite of their request, power was not given to these pumpsets. Hence, there is despondency among the agriculturists. I would say that a sort of disinterestedness has been occurring among the farmers not to go for these pumpsets. I urge the Government to see that power is given to these pumpsets as early as possible.

5-30 P.M.

About various other figures, about this expenditure and various items, of course, I have to confess that I am at sixes and sevens about these figures. I give credit to the deft hands of our Hon'ble Finance Minister.

I wish that the Electricity Board is abolished and the entire power be given to the department. With these words, I conclude.

†SRI ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, while offering a few remarks on the annual financial statement given by the Electricity Board, I should first like to state that the Electricity Board has been created under the 1948 Act of the Government of India, the object of which is to manage, to generate, to distribute and supply the electrical energy to the people at cheaper rates. The prime objective of the Electricity Board is stated in section 80 of the Electricity Supply Act of 1948. Here it has been stated that subject to the provisions of this Act, the Board shall be charged with the general duty of promoting the co-ordination, development and generation, supply and distribution of electricity within the State in the most efficient and economical manner with particular reference to such development in areas not for the time being served or adequately served by..... etc. Here, it is clearly mentioned that the generation, supply and distribution of power will be done most efficiently and in the most economical manner. We find from

(SRI ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI)

the report that not only generation, but also the supply and distribution of power is being done in the most inefficient manner. It is not only the words used here—not efficient or more efficient, but most efficient. Sir, when the Government creates corporate body for a certain purpose, it means that it should be done in a most economical manner. If the objective of creating such a board is to do in a most efficient manner, then I think the Board has miserably failed during its constitution, i.e., during the years from 1957 onwards. It has consistently shown a deficit in its Budget. I find from page 3 of the financial statement that the Board is running at a loss. For 1963-64, the loss is 81 lakhs. For 1964-65 the loss is 73.83 lakhs and for 1964-65, it is 89 lakhs. Now for the year 1965-66, it has been brought down to 19 lakhs. Obviously if the increase in rates which has been accepted here on page 3—increase of rates Rs. 4.30 crores—but for this, I think the loss would have been heavier this year also.

The Electricity Act lays down in Section 59 that the Board shall not carry on its operations under this Act as a loss. It has been made incumbent on the Board not to run the activities of the Board on a loss. On the other hand, it has to earn profits; on not only the capital investment, but also it should generate some capital for future investment. This objective with which the Board has been formed has failed. The Electricity Act of 1948 envisages the functioning of this Board on these lines. But, here we find that the Board is running in a most inefficient manner. We do not know the reasons. I think this annual financial statement ought to have been given in an elaborate form. Members ought to have been given some idea of the functioning of the Board in a regular,....

SRI SANJEEVANATH AIKALA.—Sir, the House is lacking in quorum.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—There is quorum.

SRI ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—I think there is nothing to show that the Board is carrying on its activities in an efficient manner.

I should like to state in this connection that the Government has provided in Section 63 of the Electricity Supply Act that the Government should give some subvention to the Board. After 1957, I do not find at any time, it has tried to give any subvention to the Electricity Board. Then, what is the use of having such a provision in the Act? Why should you not give some subvention? The Board has been considered to be a commercial Board. And, at the same time, it is considered or has been supposed to provide electrical energy to the people at cheaper rate. Both these objectives have to be achieved. But the Government has, I think, failed in providing any subvention to the Board.

What about the loan policy of the Government? Government is advancing loans and for 1965-66, it has been stated the loan is dependent on the 100 lakhs of rupees to be advanced by the Central Government.



**Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.**—There is no quorum, Sir. You yourself have given a ruling that 21 members should be in the House to form a quorum.

**Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.**—Let us count. After counting there is sufficient quorum.

**Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.**—Now, I should like to give a few instances of the Boards which are functioning in other States. The world Bank has made one recommendation, i.e., the optimum rate of return which the Electricity Board should get that it should be at least three per cent. The Government of India, after taking into account this recommendation, have laid down that at least 11 per cent return should be got by every Electricity Board on its capital investment and the break up is : 6 per cent as interest including depreciation charges ; 2 per cent as taxes because it is treated as a commercial organisation and it is liable to income tax and super-tax. Over and above, they should get 3 per cent profit.

According to the survey made, it is said that 7 States are earning from 6 to 11 per cent. Another 7 States are getting less than 6 per cent. Our State falls under the second category. It is making no profit at all. Ever since the inauguration of this Board, the Board has gone on begging from door to door for loans. It goes to the market for loans and comes to Government and to the Reserve Bank and everything is run as loss. I do not know whether it is functioning as a commercial concern at all or as a Government department because Government departments usually incur losses. Sir, very recently, they have increased the tariff rate and made it uniform throughout the State and again there is a proposal to increase the rate to cover the losses. They go on incurring losses and go on increasing the tariff rate. By this, the consumers would be put to great hardship and industries also will suffer great loss.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Sir, I have said during the Budget discussion that Government is not doing any justice to the Electricity Board by not giving any subvention at all. Government is getting as grant-in-aid from Government of India and no subvention is given to the Electricity Board. It is only an ornamental provision in the Electricity Board Act. Instead, they are giving loans even at 6 per cent. I do not know at what percentage they are getting from Government of India.

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—Whenever Government advances loans to any concern, it gives at the same rate of interest. Government is not making any profit by passing on money.

**Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.**—I leave it at that, Sir. Any way, there is one provision in the Act and ever since the inception of this Board, no subvention has been given by Government.

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—The Board is expected to run the whole show on no profit, no loss basis. That is the intention of the Government.

**Mr. SPEAKER.**—The Central Government wanted this Board to be autonomous so that the party affiliations may not prevail. For that, they said: create a Board in all the States and the basic principle is: No loss and No profit.

**Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.**—All my arguments have fallen on deaf ears. The Government of India and the World Bank have recommended that the Board should get at least 12 per cent on their investments because it is a commercial concern which is subject to income-tax and super-tax. It is wrong to say that it should function on a 'no profit, no loss' basis. Instead of making any profit, they are incurring losses. That is why, if you provide some subvention, they will make some profit. There may be some lean years when they have to incur some losses and during these years, I submit that Government should provide them some subvention. That is why a provision to this effect has been made in the Act itself.

I wanted to know, if the tariff rates are increased, what will be its impact on the general public, consumers, industries and on the price. Is it the way of helping to stabilise the prices? It is time we cried a halt to this sort of thing.

**Sri B. D. JATTI.**—On the contrary, if we take into consideration the tariff rates and the duty here and the corresponding tariff rates and duty prevailing in the neighbouring States, it will be found that our rates are lower. So, there is justification for increasing both the tariff and the duty.

**Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.**—In this way alone every State is contributing to the rise in prices. We should not compare ourselves with any other State. I have already stated that there are seven States which are making profits from 6 per cent to 12 per cent whereas we are incurring losses.

There is already a regional grid formed and if the Inter-State Grid has already come into existence, we have to supply power to other States. If we supply to them, the rates have to be equalised. My impression is that we will not be able to consume the Sharavathy power if we commission the second stage because our industries are not ready to take it. The Board will supply power to other States and the rates there being higher, our State will suffer. My submission is that we ought to have insisted on a Water Grid also.

There is a provision in the Act that whatever comments are made by the Members must be taken into consideration and the mistakes must be rectified and this should be brought before the House when the next Annual Financial Statement is brought before the House. I do not know whether they have taken our comments into consideration and whether they have at all rectified anything. The comments made in this House have waste. Is it fair on the Board to do so? The relevant section of

the Act is Section 61(4). I remember last time a severe comment was made about depositing money in some scheduled banks at low rates. What have they done about it?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—As far as the Government is concerned, it has nothing to do with that. On the contrary, the Board has done a wise thing. Instead of keeping the money in current account without getting any interest, they have used it and earned something. Is it his intention that they should not earn anything?

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—What the Finance Minister is saying is that the Government do not know anything. Has anything been said about it by way of explanation?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The whole thing has been discussed here. On that day, if the Hon'ble Member was absent, I cannot help it.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—There was no reply to the effect that in future it will not be repeated.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now adjourn to meet at 1 P. M. on the 14th.

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*The House adjourned at Six of the Clock to meet again at One of the Clock on Wednesday, the 14th April 1965.*

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